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The price of The Times hereafter will be two cents per copy and ten cents per week, delivered within the limits of Richmond and Manchester. Sunday paper three cents.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12 1896.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS.

Schiller Lödge, L. O. O. F., Schiller Hall. Stuart Council, A. L. of H., Powell's Martha Washington Lodge, K. and L. of H. 30s north Fifth street. Richmond Council, Chosen Friends, Elichmond Council, Chosen Friends, El-lett's Hall, ichmond Lodge, A. O. U. W., Odd-Fel-iows' Hall. Queen Lodge, Golden Shore, Ellett's Hall. Company B. First Regiment, Armory, Eloa Benedetal and Social Society, Cen-tral Hall.

FURTHER ERRORS IN THE TUCKER INTERVIEW.

The interview of Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, upon which we commented yesterday, runs all along upon the idea that the greenbacks and the Treasury notes are payable in "coin," when we showed yesterday that the greenbacks are not payable in "coin" at all. Mr. Tucker says: It is inexplicable to my mind to see the terms of the contract, could be a departure from the letter or the spirit of the obligation." But if the greenbacks are not payable in coin, then his difficulties will have no relation to them whatever. They will be concerned solely notes. We gave the reasons yesterday why the administration thought itself bound to pay these in gold, and they seem to us all-powerful and satisfactory. But Mr. Tucker used France's case, as so many others have used it, to support his contention that our Government might have safely paid the greenbacks and the option, and we feel constrained to add to what we said yesterday a few words upon the lesson to be drawn from

We quote the following from what Mr. Tucker said:

and positively announce that the raids made upon it for personal aggrandizement, at the expense of public credit, must stop; and that a presentation of the Government's obligation, payable in coln, will be met by the Government in their redemption in coin, as agreed upon in the contract—that is, in gold and silver, faith. Such a process, as against the studied and settled policy of the speculator to fleece the Government, would be only just and proper.

"The Bank of France, in France, car-

ries more sliver than we do, and yet it reserves the right to pay its obligations in both metals, not necording to the option of the holder of the note, but option of the holder of the note, but according to its own option. A distinguished member of the present House of Representatives has told me that in presenting a £500 note of the Bank of England at the Bank of France, in Paris, he was required, before the gold was paid him, to state for what purpose it was desired, the officer telling him that if the money was desired for domestic pur-poses he would be paid in gold and silver, but if desired to may a gold debt he would be paid in gold."

Is it possible Mr. Tucker could have made this statement? The French have of all kinds of silver com \$492,200,000. Phis United States have \$625,300,000. The Bank of France has in its vaults, generally, had last week \$238,000,000. The United States Treasury generally has in its vaults some \$500,000,000 of silver According to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury we had in the Traisiry on November 1, 1895, \$502,000,000 of silver. Therefore, if all the silver France has is to be considered silver "carried by the Bank of France," we still "carry" \$132,000,000 more of silver than it does, and if we in its vaults as compared with what the United States Treasury has in its vaults. we "carry" more than twice as much as the Bank of France "carries." Can Mr. Tucker have been correctly reported?

But Mr. Tucker suggests an inference from France's experience with silver that ing their share of the plunder. all free coiners also make great use of Whenever any free coiner discusses the subject he points to France as a country whose practice and experience prove that we could easily adopt the policy of free . coinage. But, on the contrary, if any one will only attend to France's course in the matter he will find in it a conclusive argument why we cannot adopt free coinage. France had free coinage of silver until 1864. But at that time the value of silver commenced to decline, and Prance promptly stopp of the coinage of France promptly stopped the coinage of legal-tender silver. The decline had been rery slight, but it was crough, with the amount of silver that she had in her financial system, to give France alarm, and she stopped the coinage of any more, except subsidiary coins for change. She has coined no eliver since 1874, except a mount of small pieces for change.

Element's Water-Power.

Element's Water-Power.

Element's Water-Power.

Sir,—I hope you will allow me a little space in your valuable paper to say something about our enormous water power which is daily flowing by and beyond us and hurriedly running to waste.

There have been a great many articles in our daily papers recently regarding the very slight, but it was crough, with the

France can, without any difficulty, keep \$492,000,000 of silver at par with gold just as we can without any difficulty keep \$625,000,000 at par with gold. That is one

SOME STARTLING FIGURES.

Kentucky House of Delegates by a unauimous vote calling upon Congress to United States senators to be elected by ful testimonial to the dissatisfaction of the people with the United States Sen-It probably indicates that we are not far distant from the day when that amendment will be adopted.

But the course which the United State Senate bus pursued in the past few years is causing men to ask themselve: another and an equally important ques tion, and that is should each State hav two senators and two only, or should no

was framed was that the senators should represent the States as entities, while the ing of perfect equality with every other But our experience with that system has satisfied the country it is a failure that should be given up. If we depart from it, then, and have senators elected by direct vote of the people, do they not become the direct representatives of the people, and as much so as the members of the lower house? and if they do be come representatives of the people should they not be apportioned according to population?

We confess it is very hard to answer the argument, and yet, while we are moscordially in favor of having senator elected by the people we are not prepared to assent to any change of the represen-

tion in the Senate. But recent experience has certainly operated powerfully towards drawing the public mind towards basing senatorial representation upon population. The tral part of the country, which contains and the progress which make the coun are the outlying silver camps with their ate balking all needed legislation and keeping the whole nation in an uproar o tumult. Think of Utah, Montana, Wyo ming. Colorado, Washington, Idaho North Dakota, South Dakota, Nevada casting eighteen votes in the Senate, while they have altogether a population that entitles all of them together to but twelve representatives, while the State of Nev York, with a population that entitles her to thirty-four representatives, can cast but two votes in the Senate.

The population of these States is as

203,190	L'tah.
450,000	Colorado
130,000	Idahe,
185,000 60,000	Montana.
100,000	Nevada
	Wyoming
415,000	Washington,
225,000	North Dakota,
25-1000	South Dakota,
1,151,743	
	0.00 0.00 0

New York, 2 senators and 24 representatives

Positively it seems monstrous that these rotten boroughs should east nine times as many votes in the Senate as New York than one-third of her population, and representatives in the Liouse than all of them together. It is hardly possible such a system can be enduring.

ten borough, free-silver mining camps called States, in the far West, are show ing a dispositon to part company with their Eastern allies unless they will consent to grant the same "protection" to senators to grant to Atlantic-coast manufactures. It is said that a serious row is being developed, that may end in a split in the Republican party. We must frankly admit that we think the miningcamp senators have not only the best, but ple of America by act of Congress to pay two prices for hats or shoes, and compelling them to take fifty cents' worth of silver as one dollar. The principle is exactly the same. We don't blame the mining-camp feilows, therefore. If they expense of the American people, it is perfectly natural that they should demanof the New Englanders that they shall vote to put money into their pockets at the expense of the American people. It is a game of plunder all around, but the

The question now comes up, who has made the best use of "Hen Bolt"-Du Maurier or the Detroit Tribune? Here is the Tribune's use of the song:

Richmond's Water-Power.

development of this elegant material for manufacturers, but nobody seems to have put forth any determined efforts to make any use of it. There is one thing certain, if we do not help ourselves no one else is charitable enough disposed to come here and harness up this value his thing, however, and keeping all the silver our mints would turn out with free coinage at par with gold is quite another thing. If we would stop where we are we could always keep our present silver at par with gold by receiving it in payment of the Government's revenues. But, if we are to go to free coinage, there will soon be so many silver dollars that our revenues will not absorb them all, and then, they would at once drop to their buillion value of fifty cents each.

We have often wondered how the free coiners could have the effrontery to cite France's case as one that helps their contention. It kills it dead. Just as soon as silver began to decline in value France stopped coining it, and has never coined it since, except what is needed for change.

some plan can and will be devised to keep at home, and further increase this magnificent wealth that is flowing past our doors every day. I will give time and money too to help get this matter in workable shape, and am perfectly willing that the scheme I outlined be left out of the question entirely provided some other, just as good, or better, is agreed upon, I simply suggested that way as a means of cetting the question gridated, and summation than myself. I am willing to do as much work as any one without compensation, but I want to see the movement start. You can ventilate in in your columns, and I feel sure, good results will follow.

R. H. HARRISON.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 19, 1898.

A Voice From Brunswick.

A Voice From Brunswick.

Bit. Before I can finish reading your valuable paper, my neighbors are after it to read. They like your editorials on that infamous "Wairon Law," so continue to pour "hot shot" in the ranks of the supporters of said law, and all honest men will applied you. Look out if that law is not repealed for somebody will be just at the next election. The people are not going to submit to its workings much longer.

This principle is so well settled I shall condine myself to a few cits of authorities:

it comes up. Keep us posted also in the investigation of the D. D. and B.; seems like affairs are not going straight there.

T. C. H.

Ordsburgh, Va., Feb. 10th, '96.

SESSEX COUNTY COURT. Nottoway River on a Bender and Com-

munication Cut Off.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY. The Grip is Prevalent—The People Believe

in The Times.

Judge John O. Reynolds had a severe

see has a com or easily or sore nat.

ne good people of this old Commonith rejoice that they have in The
less a great daily that does not straitine fence on great moral and political
stions. They cheer when it unequivoy supports the Maupin anti-gamblingtrack bill. They are with it in its
ands for an honest election lay
y do not all agree with it on the
notal question, but they know now,
always have known, what it believes
what it teaches about our national
nees.

Consul Townes at Boydton, BOYDTON, VA., Feb. II.—Special mateur theatrical company, compo-oung ladies and gentlemen from ng ladies and gentlemen from the of Clarkaville, gave an entertaint here in the court-house Friday t. The play. The Man from Maine. Well rendered to a large house. The reds were for the benefit of the house parsonage in this place, and a mee little sum was realized. T. Townes, Congul-deneral to the of Rio, Brazill, is on a visit to relating this neighborhood, Congul Townes, a leave of absence of two months, is a great sportsman, and spends a clay the congulation of this time hunting and other is. A good deal of tobacco has been coming to the warshouses has been coming

Of Wonderful Value, and Free.

Tired bodies, pale and sunken cheeks, haggard eyes, sleepless nights, and weak nerves, are ruining our fives and killing our people. No wonder these poor sufferers bless br. Greene for his great of fer. He is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic discussion to the discoverer of that wonderful medicine. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. He has established a system of letter correspondence at his office, 35 west Fourteenth street, New York city, by which all can write him about their complaints, and by mentioning the symptoms they suffer from and telling him how they feel, they will receive an answer from him, free of charge, giving a complete description of their case and telling just what to do to be cured better, tells just what to do to be cured befrecilly and permanently, and makes all understand exactly what their complaint is. And all this costs nothing. No journey to the city, no doctor's fee, the best medical advice and consultation in the world, and nothing to pay. The Doctor makes a specialty of treating patients through letter correspondence, and it is successful. Write him at once, reader, and you will almost certainly be made strong and well. ?

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TRACTION COMPANY VETO.

The Governor Disapproves of the Measure Enlarging Its Powers.

THE ACT VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION.

An Exhaustive Discussion Bearing on It and a Number of Authorities Cited - Bill Allowing Port Norfolk Electric Co. to Extend Its Tracks Vetoed Also.

The following message from the Governor to the Legislature was read in the House yesterday:

Richmond, Va., Fee II, 1896.

To the General Assembly: I herewith respectfully return, without my approval, House bill No. 125, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the

Section 4 of this bill authorizes the Richmond Traction Company to construct

There is still another operation in to onection which I regard of prime is organes. Should a road which had be distant to the public and paid for the tax-payers of a county be taken by diroad company without the consent or public or those at least. It wins also ize, as this bill does, a railroad com-pany to virtually discontinue the use of a county road, so far as wagons and private conveyances are concerned, with-out giving those who usuall use the road "a day in court"? I do not think so, I can see no reason why the statute should be so considerate of the rights of the public in the matter of discontinuing a road, and yet so inconsiderate of their rights in dealing with a railroad corpora-tion, and permitting it to occupy the road. ANOTHER OBJECTION. But, passing on, there is another of

But, passing on, there is another objection to this bill.

Section 2 empowers this company to promote, establish, and maintain the business of a general electric company; to erect, establish, maintain, and operate or sell a plant or plants in the cities of Richmond and Manchester, and in the counties of Henrico and Chesterfield, for the generation of electricity, and the supply of the electric current for its own use, and for sale to persons, natural or artificial, for heat, light, or power, or any and all other uses to which the electric current may be now or at any time hereafter applied or applicable; and may manufacture, use, and sell, distribute, and furnish the same for all said purposes, to all or any persons, parties,

nie, and furnish the same for all said purposes, to all or any persons, parties, and correctations, etc.

The charter title of this company is the "Elchmond Traction Company," What does its name imply? Traction. Definition: "Drawing a body along a plane by motive power, as the drawing of a carriage by men or horses, the towing of a boat by a tug,"—Webster. It means a company organized and empowered to furnish motive power and with it to

draw cars along its own tracks or the draw cars along its own tracks or the tracks of other companies. It does not mean that it can go into the business of supplying heat and light to individuals and corporations, and the authority conferred by this bill to engage in this business is, in my opinion, in conflict with section 15, Article 5, of the Constituion, which declares that "no law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be expressed in the tile." which shall be expressed in the title. "Whatever may be the scope of an act it can embrace but one subject, and so its provisions must relate to that subits provisions must relate to that subject; they must be part of it, incident to it, or in some reasonable sense auxiliary to the subject in view," Sutherland on Statutory Construction, section S. What is the object in view, as indicated and fixed by the title? a motive-power company; a traction, drawing company. The authority to furnish heat or light is not incident or auxiliary to the working of the company. A company chartered to supply heat and light could not operate a railway company; neither can a company chartered to run and operate a street railway or furnish motive power engage in an enterprise for supplying heat and light to the public. The objects are distinct and independent; neither is incidental to the other.

A STERN DUTY.

A STERN DUTY.

With as much propriety a street rail way company could be empowered to conduct a livery stable, because it use horses; or to operate a coal mine, he cause it uses coal to generate its electric appropriate to the cause of the coal to generate its electric appropriate.

The bill was then put upon its passag ANOTHER BILL VETOED.

The Governor also sent the following eto message to the House, and the year Richmond, Va., Feb. fl, 1896.

Patterson Sterling.



handed down from generation to generation, becomes a matter of family pride-the more noted the maker, the more noted the plate. It is, therefore, a gracious and a kindly 444 thing to do, in buying Silver for this purpose, to see that it bears the stampof the most famous silversmiths of the present century—the GORHAM trade-mark:

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